

▲本館開設在前門外延壽寺街三十號▼

与雲良藥

**根脂龍腦膏** 專治皮膚批黑烟容瘡癰疽斑粉刺赤白癰風乾濕疥  
功壯元陽益筋骨滋補髓身種子(價目)單料大匣大洋一元雙料大匣大  
洋二元

**馬潔白嫩鐵藏羔香膏** 專治除毒去火(價目)深凍發裂一切皮膚病瘡之能使皮  
膚潔白嫩鐵藏羔香膏

**琥珀淋濁丸** 專治精氣結核魚口便毒餘毒未淨疳癰染毒子婦人淫濁  
陰蝕小兒胎毒功能消淋止濁消滑誠國(價目)大瓶洋一元每打十元小瓶洋  
六角每打六元

現代哲學概論出版了

陽曆五月十日  
預約大洋五角  
預約日期四月廿號

陽高紀亮譯  
全書分十二章  
萬餘字加新式  
度論究極維新  
點綴從仿現代  
符號明白  
現實主義  
哲學批評  
導論  
初學現代  
哲學者必  
讀之入門  
書

代售處北京琉璃廠中華書局  
理售處北平政務局同議武書局  
理售處北平政務局同議武書局

交足其有  
未清者概  
月計算外  
免不通郵  
價九五折  
恕不答覆  
概從陽歷  
紀念各日  
休刊日期  
補寄

世界潮流日趨險惡吾人處茲被滿蒙之侵蝕之中大有朝不保夕之憂敝社爰奉同舟共濟之義自航海之運籌輯譯當北里之遠國凡欲策者請將台銜住址並附郵票收常十二分寄上海南京北馬路三益北里一百六十一號中華同濟社編輯部登收常即逕期奉贈月報並已出版之各書此啓  
中華同濟社印

中華交通學社

# 交通週

## 第七期目錄

改革思想與發展交通（續五期）  
我國近五十年來之航業概況  
青雨 王沈

近世汽車事業之達及其收束之趨勢  
少文 祿雲

鄭州稿之幸運與隨逐

本報定報及通信處：北京交通大學轉中華交通學

啓者本公司開辦資本一百萬千專保人壽水火等險總公司設在香港並於驗南各埠設立分局其信用之宏固昭著之迅速早爲社會所推許經總公司董事議出將天津第一分局仍設萊州行停止至北京及哈爾濱分局內有欲投保營業者請各界踴躍持此聲明京局之營業刻市街小馬神廟廣興公司內有律執照營業至本公司接洽可也電七話南局三四司理人張容生啓

華通商行  
新年贈品  
本行開辦以來歷蒙各界光  
顧曷勝榮幸茲定於丙寅年  
正月初一日起至二月十日上  
新正開市日凡購滿五元以上者  
均分別贈品以酬惠顧雅意

接洽不勝歡迎  
崇內東單北總布胡同西口電話東局一四六六

[illegible][illegible]

中國國民黨黨員高尚啓事

鄙人由法返京見報載有一號係緊急通告稱北京執行部雲南花園一號遂急到該處登記現知南花園一號係偽遠開除黨籍部人難與爲伍即日脫離該偽黨已由廣州第二次大會決議永遠開除黨籍部人難與爲伍即日脫離該偽黨另到翠花胡同八號真正黨部報到並努力一致工作特此鄭重聲明二月三十號

國民革命的南針革命週報

革命週報是親民黨在北京推行的中心刊物牠的目的是要把全國黨的主張和國民黨黨員親民黨人利益而奮鬥的國民革命的正軌使一般不革命的分分子大家都趨於了解與同情。是要指出國民革命的正軌使一般不革命的分分子大家都趨於

定於本星期六（東區）舉行運動大會  
目錄  
東三省留日學生之歸國  
國家主義團體聯合會所召集之反日俄進兵東省大會  
與反黨軍閥聯合戰線所以休戰的奉直勾結  
德國之加入革命條約  
德俄十月革命之感應  
中山主義與列強主義  
從中山主義到第二次大會二年間的實際教訓  
由第五次運動到反日反日  
中國黨內的分和黨外的誑詠  
怎樣才是真正中山主義的信徒  
藥石談國家主義







### 國際聯盟大會前日開會

各國代表齊集日來弗... 出席者四十八國... 常川理事表當選會長...

### 日關稅修正案無結果

東京九日電... 關稅委員會今日午前十時開會...

### 川局變化

劉雲決裂... 據外人方面得重慶六日電...

### 修正憲法

國民政府憲法草案... 說明外行事務...

### 中日互惠協定

正在進行中... 關於中日互惠協定...

### 張作霖病危

奉天九日電... 張作霖病勢危急...

### 電覆方振武

並慰勞方部將士... 北京九日電...

### 張之江電賀德耀

請買扶風風電... 張之江昨有電賀德耀...

### 鄧股被刺

有性命之虞... 九日廣州電...

### 命令

臨時執政令... 任命財政總長...

### 白里安將重行組閣

下院終須解散... 巴黎三月八日電...

### 印度法委員會

開會... 德里三月八日電...

### 劉清任奉天省長

王永江與奉天省長... 奉天九日電...

### 滬商反對印花

反對省令實行印花... 上海八日電...

### 閩省招新兵

上海九日電... 閩省招新兵...

### 宋慶齡抵滬

上海八日電... 宋慶齡抵滬...

### 電告陝省安謐

劉治洲... 電告陝省安謐...

### 孫吳將破裂

因吳野心勃勃... 孫吳將破裂...

### 廣東外交代表團

電促馮出山... 廣東外交代表團...

### 張作霖病危

奉天九日電... 張作霖病勢危急...

### 電覆方振武

並慰勞方部將士... 北京九日電...

### 張之江電賀德耀

請買扶風風電... 張之江昨有電賀德耀...

### 鄧股被刺

有性命之虞... 九日廣州電...

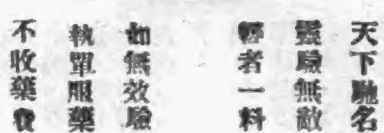
### 命令

臨時執政令... 任命財政總長...

北京英華教育用品公司啟  
為學界必備之物其他書店學社如有新出版物委託本公司代售者均一律歡迎



冒 假 防 謹



久遊花界諸君請看花柳爲柳甚四毒氣深及外症愈者患臨逆身之禍如  
醫學畢業生劉瑞泉專門花柳科秘製著名特效良藥

一並毒界無一遺包落梅極藥有非地予實核追數啓  
百無症語一切精明也毒品無精常位配無求年者到  
○脚危君懼花白斷倒未發也藥畢步虛量數分十滿氏  
力險成至柳園殘發品也藥畢步虛量數分十滿氏  
一號外夜收散微回歸歸過到器方三已爲餘畢受  
號外各院於微惡濕症後身藥無針隔隔三爲餘畢受  
通兩兩診細語疥新開身毒不諸金錢與虛甚得世間  
寄毒藥娘藥症紅久壓瘡治諸金錢與虛甚得世間  
病無品無藥貪欲諸淋耳近楊手勝花風藥之問恨何文家  
無論主病不來於症雙點除痔柳藥之藥自慎方應得  
不治治治除除疥瘡魚魚痔瘡之藥自慎方應得  
軟癰入秋除根瘡白柱現口神試症性不誘殺針等妙  
迎加服如利速神血痛梅毒驚恐如和相致有予實証此  
太郵另服服到入淋淋痛梅毒驚恐如和相致有予實証此  
藥發有此藥下下稱身大小人藥大始法種市症專又  
房二方保永藥身根攻攻便小藥除幸得避科大所直花醫  
角軍萬房生馬眼筋紅有惡惡福種科大所直花醫  
劉德隆痔瘡症攻攻攻攻攻攻攻攻攻攻攻攻攻攻攻  
瑞電報痔瘡症癰腫下疳瘡用症如無列聖之問一  
泉南人染愛用恒火疳疳管膿一同比較於人藥症痼研  
譚千代花也藥行瘡潰潰刺痛痛痛痛痛痛痛痛痛痛  
謹謹謹謹謹謹謹謹謹謹謹謹謹謹謹謹謹謹謹謹謹

如患此症服藥一料永保無憂

專治男婦 胃力不快 水穀難消 致能積鬱 成滯胸滿 悶脹胃逆 不開胃食 胃軟少氣 口味噁飽 吞酸倒胃 嚼雜心胃 刺痛筋酸 抽痛氣積 痰塊反胃 嘔吐傷酒

傷食等症每 一元打十元  
總經理任慶餘堂京前門外廊房三條西口外紙巷子路西電  
南局四九三二

馬康之君來自一九一九年入貴會認儲四分之一會一份茲於  
萬國儲蓄大案選寄鄙人自一九一九年入貴會認儲四分之一會一份茲於  
二萬開審幸特獎七千餘元無任歡可也特此鳴謝並請  
貴會辦理得法費用不著燕恭可上可下  
台安  
第四三五號騎馬車之謀害件南沈子胡同十二號  
本會除發還以上之小獎外其餘多完全發還外並有數戶於獎額更始付此三  
百快慰如閣下之小獎如加數者請即時加入俾於新年之始實行此項利益甚多  
之儲蓄計劃閣下亦如有馬君得中獎獎之希望也  
現擬招聘介紹員開金從豐如有願就者請與鄙人接洽可也  
本會備有詳章函索即寄

[illegible]

黑髮藥水

**艷容素** 此藥能令皮色潔白肌膚嫩細凡面目黑皮粗紋皺容瘡  
瘡用之立見奇效 每瓶一圓半打五圓

**拔毛葯水** 此藥能拔頭髮鬚鬢及面上細毛髮齊效能拔除欲復由本公  
專治面上產斑疔極有靈效凡患遺汗巴癩風及各種小瘡 每瓶一圓半打五圓

**去斑點水** 此藥治面赤斑疔極有靈效凡患遺汗巴癩風及各種小瘡 每瓶一圓半打五圓

**除粉刺水** 此藥水專治面 酒刺風瘡赤鼻及面 各路小瘡只須將此  
水擦於患處立見功效真奇品也 每瓶一元半打五

**生髮葯水** 此藥水功能發達血液養髮毛孔故生髮效驗極速凡打傷後血  
虛血枯及脫髮之髮屑擦之數次可生髮每盒二元半打十元

**批發所北京菜市口英法葯房** 外埠函購原莊寄奉南局四

科毒

**大專家庭張仲三**

十年人年之老白濁服三日  
瘕根每盒二元加料四元  
**疥藥一**

**日光**無傷男女輕重微包乾癢疥瘡用敷前後心過千方百藥而最者速用此膏擦數前後心一次除根永遠不犯每盒六角加外鯽魚口毛開設前門  
**張仲三中**

100

乾坤福壽膏

婦女注意

立止白帶丸

此丸專治一切婦女經血不調白帶赤帶白淫漏白濁等症。凡患此症者，服此丸後，立見奇效。此丸乃本堂秘製，功效如神，誠為婦女之聖藥也。

總處北京大柵欄老德記藥房

前門外各大藥房均有代售

[illegible]

遠近馳名

[illegible]

安  
怡  
神  
王

可當婦女月經雜病氣虛白帶血虧氣塊閉內傷有枯閉宮寒不孕胎前產後  
久入體室女勞血癆等症如經經七珍散氣血兩虧百治不效服此丸五盒日效  
者二盒保好每盒一圓六盒十圓外埠函購郵費一角

**威蘭氏秘製九零九藍色淋濁片** 此片專治五淋白濁尿道  
刺痛即便不洩久等症服後一小時便變為藍色此即療病良藥經三日全愈重  
者二三盒除根永不復發補腎壯陽種子每大盒一圓六盒十圓小盒一圓一角六  
盒六圓經理處在前門大街大德亞大藥房

**東四瑞華英藥房** 電話南局一九〇一

等知之有素用特爲之介紹冀求醫者

介紹人 順柳同十號安華公處電話一四一四號  
城元晚十旬後加倍  
趙廷度 李實西城角晚十旬後加倍  
均廷度 董彪賀舒和均謝水歷名籍袁家普吳家張邦華李滋

[illegible][illegible]

特選高手包廚專作英法大菜業經佈備妥善室內寬敞座位雅潔尚望賜顧諸君早來一顧方知言之不謬也

乾  
坤  
普  
濟  
膏

元草藥精製吐  
通六卦男心  
每三貼密老  
角無功効小  
兒身燒  
積滯木經  
初發一跌  
失傷成塊  
五疳熱赤女  
痛入白帶  
風嘔寒下血  
便一筋咳裏  
價肺喘不調  
半價熱各腹  
不調各症服  
要加弱及子  
運加弱及子  
精料每一症  
驗奇效愈多  
二形腎久腫  
怪急人不陷  
症極傷受色  
另每孕變面  
有頑疾後正  
服該病瘡頂  
一坊州藥店

[illegible]















# 九林五

治淋病特效藥  
不論新舊淋病  
一服即見奇效  
每瓶大洋一元  
小瓶大洋五角  
總發行所  
上海南京路  
五洲大藥房

# 根治除本

治淋病特效藥  
不論新舊淋病  
一服即見奇效  
每瓶大洋一元  
小瓶大洋五角  
總發行所  
上海南京路  
五洲大藥房

# 壯健第

治淋病特效藥  
不論新舊淋病  
一服即見奇效  
每瓶大洋一元  
小瓶大洋五角  
總發行所  
上海南京路  
五洲大藥房

# 坤

治淋病特效藥  
不論新舊淋病  
一服即見奇效  
每瓶大洋一元  
小瓶大洋五角  
總發行所  
上海南京路  
五洲大藥房



治頭痛特效藥  
不論新舊頭痛  
一服即見奇效  
每瓶大洋一元  
小瓶大洋五角  
總發行所  
上海南京路  
五洲大藥房

# 立止粉痛頭

治頭痛特效藥  
不論新舊頭痛  
一服即見奇效  
每瓶大洋一元  
小瓶大洋五角  
總發行所  
上海南京路  
五洲大藥房

# 活胃散

治胃病特效藥  
不論新舊胃病  
一服即見奇效  
每瓶大洋一元  
小瓶大洋五角  
總發行所  
上海南京路  
五洲大藥房

太原裕同梨膏公司啓事  
本公司因業務需要  
遷往新址  
特此公告

注意  
行商通華  
價廉大季冬  
各貨一律九扣  
東城米市大街總布胡同西口電  
話東局一四六六

律師董耀青  
寓彰內教子胡同  
九號電南三八三

止咳丸  
治咳嗽特效藥  
不論新舊咳嗽  
一服即見奇效  
每瓶大洋一元  
小瓶大洋五角  
總發行所  
上海南京路  
五洲大藥房

青年部啓事  
本會為推廣青年運動  
特舉辦各項比賽  
歡迎參加

北京信成線廠廣告  
本廠生產各種電線  
品質優良  
價格公道

燕京印書局大擴張廣告  
本局為擴大業務  
特增加各項印刷服務  
歡迎垂詢

神效除根敗毒丸  
治瘡毒特效藥  
不論新舊瘡毒  
一服即見奇效  
每瓶大洋一元  
小瓶大洋五角  
總發行所  
上海南京路  
五洲大藥房

中山先生紀念章售賣處廣告  
本處為紀念中山先生  
特售賣紀念章  
歡迎購買



潤卿氏秘製安  
治淋病特效藥  
不論新舊淋病  
一服即見奇效  
每瓶大洋一元  
小瓶大洋五角  
總發行所  
上海南京路  
五洲大藥房

止嗽立效丸  
治咳嗽特效藥  
不論新舊咳嗽  
一服即見奇效  
每瓶大洋一元  
小瓶大洋五角  
總發行所  
上海南京路  
五洲大藥房

眼科醫目復明  
治眼疾特效藥  
不論新舊眼疾  
一服即見奇效  
每瓶大洋一元  
小瓶大洋五角  
總發行所  
上海南京路  
五洲大藥房

平民讀本出版了  
本書內容豐富  
適合大眾閱讀  
歡迎訂購

治淋病特效藥  
不論新舊淋病  
一服即見奇效  
每瓶大洋一元  
小瓶大洋五角  
總發行所  
上海南京路  
五洲大藥房

治淋病特效藥  
不論新舊淋病  
一服即見奇效  
每瓶大洋一元  
小瓶大洋五角  
總發行所  
上海南京路  
五洲大藥房

治淋病特效藥  
不論新舊淋病  
一服即見奇效  
每瓶大洋一元  
小瓶大洋五角  
總發行所  
上海南京路  
五洲大藥房

治淋病特效藥  
不論新舊淋病  
一服即見奇效  
每瓶大洋一元  
小瓶大洋五角  
總發行所  
上海南京路  
五洲大藥房



# The People's Tribune

國民新報

Vol. I No. 14

Registered at the C. P. O. as a Newspaper

PEKING, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1926.

中華民國郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

PRICE: 8 cents with Chinese Section

## FORMER ALLIES PLEDGE SEAT TO SPAIN, IS LATEST REPORT; STILL WARY OF OLD ENEMY

League Facing Greatest Crisis In Its History; Powers Feel Need Of Counter-balance To Germany; Now Favor Spain

Assembly Convened With Portuguese Delegate As President; Forty-Eight States Attending; Report Poland And Brazil To Be Non-permanent Members Of Council

Geneva, March 8.—No progress has been made today towards agreement on the question of enlarging the League Council, although there has been much fruitless discussion.

Geneva, March 8.—There is every indication today that Spain has pledged from all members of the League of Nations Council for election to a permanent seat on the Council simultaneously with Germany.

The underlying reason, it is declared, is the desire of the former Allied Powers that there be a counter-balance when the former enemy nation comes on the Council. Great Britain is considered a particularly firm supporter of Spain.

In the event that Sweden remains opposed to the election of Spain, it is understood she will merely abstain from voting.

It is believed that Poland, whose claims like those of Brazil, have received the special support of France, will be elected to one of the six non-permanent seats which are filled by annual election. Poland will take the place of Spain, which moves out of the non-permanent class to become a permanent member in company with the four "regulars"—Great Britain, Italy, France and Japan—and the "new club member" Germany.

China, with Brazil, still stands on the doorstep. No solution has yet been found for the problem raised by their candidacies.

For the purpose of adopting an agenda, the Council convened privately today under the Presidency of Viscount Ishii, the Japanese representative. Paul Boncour replaced the elusive Aristide Briand, who carried out his avowed intention of hastening back to Paris after a one-day survey of the situation here.

The Council members present included Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Scialoja, the Spanish Ambassador Quinones de Leon whose conversations with Sir Austen have caused many rumors of British support of the Spanish cause, the Brazilian Ambassador Mello Franco, Foreign Minister Benes, Foreign Minister Uden, Foreign Minister Vandervelde, and the Uruguayan Minister Guani.

### Critical Situation

Conversation with leading delegates today indicated a full realization that this, the thirty eighth session of the Council since its organization some six years ago, is the most critical time it has yet encountered.

The original concept of four permanent seats on the Council was based on the fact that each was held by a great Power. Germany, similarly a great Power, is admittedly entitled to a permanent seat likewise, which raises the number of seats to five.

But because the former Allies fear Germany's influence as a disturbing element with a penchant for espousing causes otherwise unpopular but dear to the heart of Germany, the present move to bring in such minor states as Poland is initiated purely as a balance-of-power action.

Germany has complicated efforts toward a compromise—usually taking the form of deferring applications of other nations till the September session—by announcing that her delegates came to Geneva for the purpose of joining the League, not to pledge themselves to any group or course of action.

### D'Acosta President

D'Acosta of Portugal was today elected President of the League of Nations Assembly when it convened here this afternoon.

Forty-eight states were officially present, out of a total of fifty-five members which might attend.

The opening took place at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Absentees from the Assembly include Argentina, Bolivia, Peru, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Panama.

Viscount Ishii of Japan, who is Chairman of the Council, presided temporarily at the Assembly meeting.

### Great Public Interest

Geneva, March 8.—After electing six Vice-Presidents and the members of two committees, one of which is to report on Germany's application for admission to the League, the Assembly adjourned sine die.

There was great public interest in the proceedings, the galleries being packed.

## Chang Tells Wang He's Through With Him; Appoints Liu

Advocate Of Peace Infuriates War Lord By Abusive Letter; Chang Loses His Temper

Telegrams from Mukden say that Marshal Chang Tso-lin is very dissatisfied with the obstinate attitude of General Wang Yung-chiang, the late Civil Governor of Fengtien. Marshal Chang has informed General Wang that he may "take care of his health as long as he likes", and has brought General Liu Chan-chin (Chief of the C. E. R. Guards) to Mukden to be appointed Civil Governor. General Liu arrived there yesterday.

General Wang Yung-chiang has issued two statements explaining his peaceful views. The second one contains much abuse of Marshal Chang.

## Cabinet Only Have Filled But it Meets

Foreign Affairs, Navy, Agriculture and Education Posts Still Without Ministers

Kuo Wen

The first regular meeting of the Cabinet was held at eleven o'clock yesterday morning when in addition to the Premier the Ministers of Finance, Communications, Justice and Interior were in attendance. The Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Navy and Agriculture and Commerce were represented by vice ministers, while the Ministry of Education was unrepresented. No important business was transacted, it is understood.

Last evening General Li Ming-chung gave a dinner in honour of the members of the new Cabinet at the private residence of the Premier. In addition to all the ministers who have assumed office Dr. W. W. Yen and Dr. Ma Chun-wu were also present.

Dr. Yen was strongly urged by the host and the Premier to take up the foreign portfolio but he was unmoved in his determination not to accept the post.

As regards Dr. Ma, he said that he was willing to reconsider his position provided that there are definite plans to relieve the financial distress of the nine government schools and the Ministry of Education. Dr. Ma has not sent his resignation to the Government.

### Yen's Reason

Asiatic

Dr. W. W. Yen has definitely declined to accept the post of Foreign Minister on the ground that nothing can be done at the present moment when China is torn to pieces by civil wars and that his assumption of the Waichiao portfolio may increase difficulties in his dealings with the powers delegates at the customs tariff conference. It is reported that either Mr. Shen Jui-lin will be re-appointed to the Waichiao or Mr. Tseng Chung-chien be put in temporary charge until the appointment of a new Minister. Premier Chia paid a visit to Mr. Tseng last evening asking him to look after the Waichiao affairs temporarily as there is no responsible official to conduct intercourse with the foreign legations. It is reported Mr. Tseng has accepted the offer under the condition that the government will appoint a new minister as soon as possible.

### 1000 ATTEND WOMEN'S MOVEMENT MEETING

Chung Mei

A meeting of the women's movement was held at the Technical Arts College Monday afternoon, with over a thousand present. Miss Chang Teh-ying of the National Union was in the chair. Among the speakers were Chen Chi-hsia of the National University and the Chancellor of the Sino-Russian University.

## 20,000 KUOMINCHUN NOW IN PEKING

Chung Mei

Twenty thousand Kuominchun troops are now stationed in Peking and the suburbs, according to semi-official figures.

These soldiers are barracked at Coal Hill, Swai Fu Yuan, Chan Tan Ssu, Chi An Ssu and at Nan Yuan and Hsi Yuan.

## BRIAND MAY HEAD ANOTHER CABINET, WITH FEW CHANGES

Reuter

Paris, March 8.—M. Briand, on his arrival here from Geneva today, said that he was very satisfied with the results of his trip to Geneva.

After visiting President Doumergue at the Elysee, M. Briand conferred at length with Parliamentary leaders. The general impression is that he will form a Cabinet, retaining most of his colleagues and with M. Caillaux or M. Peret as Minister of Finance.

## Schools And Offices Close To Honor Sun

Friday's Memorial Services In Honor Of Kuomintang Leader To Be Participated In By All Important Organizations

Asiatic

On the 12th instant, all public offices and schools in Peking will be closed and every organization of importance will send representatives to participate in the memorial services for Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Services for the late leader are being held throughout the country.

The Kuominchun armies have nominated General Hsiung Pin, vice-War Minister, and General Li Ming-chung as their representatives to participate in the coming celebrations.

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang has prepared a long service, eulogising the meritorious services of late Dr. Sun to China in his capacity of President of the Kuomintang reiterating his desire to make the officers and soldiers of the Kuominchun observe faithfully the Sunmin Principles of the Kuomintang as Kuominchun army slogans.

### Special Nanking Train

Kuo Wen

Shanghai, March 8.—Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, Messrs. Sun Fo, Teng Tze-ju and party arrived here this morning en route for Nanking to attend to the ceremonies for the laying of the foundation stone of Dr. Sun's tomb. A special train is scheduled to leave for Nanking for this purpose. Over 500 persons have registered so far to go to witness the occasion.

## CONFERENCE NOT YET AGREED ON LUXURIES

Asiatic

According to reliable information, the press report that the list of surtaxes on luxuries has been definitely agreed upon and is ready for redrafting by the sub-committee of the customs tariff conference is premature. According to this informant, the total amount has been tentatively fixed at ninety million dollars; but in view of the various demands, especially the making-up of the losses of the provinces in lieu of the abolition of the Likin system, the reimbursements of various foreign and native loans and the amount to be set aside for meeting administrative expenses of the central government, and also some other requirements, the Chinese authorities do not consider \$90,000,000 as sufficient. Further, there are different opinions about the date of the enforcement of the surtaxes.

The conference is continuing the discussion of the tariff rate for the interim period prior to the promulgation of the national tariff laws of the Chinese Republic.

## Lu Chung-lin Takes Towns Men And Arms

Kuominchun Pursuing Fleeing Enemy South Of Tsangchow, Chang Tsung-chang Comes North At Request Of Li

Asiatic

The recapture of Machang and Paitao by the first Kuominchun troops from the hands of the allied Chihli-Shantung army has been officially confirmed by a joint telegram from General Lu Chung-lin and General Liu Chi. According to this telegram, General Li Ching-lin's troops, both Russians and Chinese, suffered heavily and they are retreating towards Tsangchow in disorder. General Lu expects to recapture Tsangchow, Tsinghsien and Lanpi districts in a short time and then start a big offensive to clear southern Chihli from the enemy as well as to tackle General Chang Tsung-chang in Shantung.

The "war" situation around Tientsin has been in favour of the first Kuominchun during the course of the last few days, according to independent sources of information so that popular feelings in Peking and Tientsin are now easier than last week. The improvement of the war conditions in favour of the Kuominchun may also affect the cabinet situation, enabling Premier Chia and Finance Minister, Mr. Ho Teh-lin, to raise funds or meeting the heavy military expenses.

### Lu Describes Successes

Kuo Wen

The following is the text of an official telegram from General Lu Chung-lin to the various organs reporting the occupation of Tsinghsien. "The enemy forces who had been driven back from southern Tientsin and hotly pursued by our troops, attempted to cross the river in south of Tsinghsien. They were again

## Szechuan The Seat Of Another War; Chungking Battle

Rumour Yuan Tsu-ming Giving Aid To Former Enemy, Yang Shen; Tupan Liu Attacks

Kuo Wen

Fighting has broken out at Chungking, Szechuan, since March 3rd between the troops of General Liu Hsiang and those of General Yuan Tsu-ming, according to reports received here from that province.

Liu Hsiang is the Tupan of the province while General Yuan Tsu-ming is the Kueichow commander stationed there. The two co-operated in and were responsible for the expulsion of General Yang Shen, the former Tupan of the Chihli persuasion. After the fall of General Yang which came shortly after the defeat of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, General Liu was appointed Tupan by the Central Government with General Teng Shih-hou as Civil Governor.

### Suspect Treachery

The immediate cause of the present trouble appears to have arisen from the occupation of Chungking by General Yuan Tsu-ming. But according to local observers conversant with

## PORT OF TIENTSIN IS CLOSED PEKING ENTIRELY CUT OFF FROM THE OUTSIDE WORLD

Taku Forts Firing On All Ships Crossing The Bar; Taking No Chances Since Shelling From Fengtien Cruisers On Sunday

Last Mail And Transportation Communication Between Peking And Outside World Now Cut; Other Routes, Via Shanghai, Hankow Or Japan By Rail Already Closed; Coal Shortage Threatens Line To Tientsin

Chung Mei

The port of Tientsin is closed due to the action of the Taku forts firing on every vessel that attempts to cross the bar, going out or in. This lead to the pilot association refusing to risk taking ships over the bar.

Since the shelling of the forts by the Fengtien cruisers on Sunday and Monday, the fort with its three inch field pieces has taken no chances on any craft in the channel. After being under fire several times the pilots sent a representative to confer with the officers at the fort.

The Kuominchun officers there said that they had instructions from Tientsin to fire on all boats and they must do so. This is causing merchant vessels of several nationalities to be hung up outside the bar and those inside to remain at their berths.

### Closes the Mails

Although the post office this afternoon had no reports on what had happened, the closing of Tientsin completely cuts Peking off from the rest of the World so far as mail or transportation facilities are concerned. It is no longer possible to bring the foreign mails, either from America or Europe in, and there is no way in which passengers can get out.

The old mail routes by rail from Japan through Mukden or from Shanghai by rail, or the substitute rail route via Hankow, have all long been closed, the single way being by boat to Tientsin. Now that is closed.

Although the train service with Tientsin continues uninterrupted, railway reports say that only a day or two coal supply remains, now that the line north of Tientsin has been cut and coal from the Kailan Mines cannot go through. Therefore, Peking may

## Arrange To Solve Unemployment By Training Of Labor

Russia's Unemployment Mainly Among Unskilled; Demand For Skilled; Government Will Train

Tass

Moscow, March 7.—Although there are a large number of unemployed in Russia, the overwhelming majority are unskilled labourers, while, at the same time, there is a shortage of skilled workers, particularly in the metal industry. The Commissariat for Labour has arranged with the Moscow Labour Exchange and the Institute of Labour to train two thousand labourers for skilled work. The first batch of 300 unemployed labourers has been sent to the Institute of Labour for training and the rest will follow as soon as the arrangements for them are completed.

be cut off even from Tientsin at any time.

### Powers Protest

Nippon Denpo

Tientsin, Mar. 9.—Rumour is prevalent to the effect that the Fengtien forces are going to take shelter at the British and Japanese warships and the Powers' steamships, and so hoodwinking the Kuominchun effect a landing at the first opportunity. In order to meet this the Kuominchun is taking a very strict guard at Taku, and has laid several mechanical mines off the port, with the result that the Pei Ho channel has been entirely closed to ships.

In this connection, the British Consul-General in Tientsin paid a call on the Japanese Consul-General, and exchanged views as regards the measures taken by the Kuominchun. As a result they lodged a strong protest with the Kuominchun authorities.

### Lights Are Out

Reuter

Later reports from Tientsin state that the bar leading lights and the tide signal lights at Taku have been extinguished, and the signal station has been occupied by the Kuominchun.

Another report states that ten mines have been laid by the Kuominchun from the spit boat to the mole, which is the only navigable channel at the mouth of the river.

## Lord Willingdon's Visit Is Short

Leaving For Shanghai Today, If Tientsin Port Is Open; No Definite Program For Boxer Money Yet

Reuter

Lord Willingdon was entertained by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Peihai at luncheon yesterday. The other guests included Sir Ronald Macleay and Sir Skinner Turner, Members of the British Legation Staff and all the English-speaking members of the Staff of the Waichiao.

It is explained that the Chief Executive had intended to entertain Lord Willingdon, but the intended early departure of the latter made it impossible for the Chief Executive to do so.

Lord Willingdon intends to leave here for Shanghai today. While no definite programme has yet been drawn up by the Boxer Indemnity Commission, Lord Willingdon personally is in favour of visiting Hongkong and Canton in addition to the principal ports in China. Due notice will be given, however, to the various centres so that persons or organizations wishing to place their views before the Commission may make their arrangements in advance.

The fear is expressed in Peking today that Lord Willingdon's departure may be delayed by the action of the Taku Forts.



## The People's Tribune

IS THE ENGLISH SECTION OF THE KUO MIN HSIEN PAO (國民新報), AN ORGAN OF CHINESE NATIONAL OPINION

EDITORIAL OFFICE: 7 Kuan Chang Hutang (官場胡同) Peking (Telephone E. 4595), to which all communications relating to the editorial department and all letters intended for publication should be addressed.

BUSINESS OFFICE: 30 Yen Shou Sze Chieh, Chienmen (前門外延壽寺街), Peking (Telephone S. 4870), to which all business communications relating to subscriptions and advertisements should be sent.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES, EXCLUDING POSTAGE

For English Section: 5 cents per copy, one dollar per month, \$5.00 for 6 months, \$10 for a year.

For Chinese Section: 3 cents per copy, .80 cents per month, \$4.40 for 6 months, \$8.00 for a whole year.

For both English & Chinese Sections: 8 cents per copy, \$1.50 per month, \$8.50 for 6 months, \$15.00 for a whole year.

A discount on the above rates is allowed to teachers and students.

THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE is published every morning except Monday and holidays.

Wednesday, March 10, 1926.

## The Truth About Hongkong's Plight

A United Press dispatch from Hongkong in our issue yesterday and another in the Peking and Tientsin Times, issued by Reuters, serve to re-direct attention to the situation in the South. According to the United Press correspondent, strong efforts are being made to "involve the United States and Japan in the quarrel between Hongkong and Canton"; and this British offensive seeks its justification in the view that the principle of equal opportunity and the Open Door in China is violated by the British being "singled out for attack by the Cantonese and the action of American and Japanese commercial interests in attempting to turn the anti-British boycott to their own interest". The other dispatch issued by Reuters is a summary of the address delivered by the Chairman at the annual meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank held in Hongkong on February 27. The latter stated that Hongkong was passing through "a period of stress and trial." Speaking personally he had "little doubt of the outcome. Their Chinese friends and neighbours were a rational people. Sooner or later more reasonable counsels must surely prevail." The speaker was convinced that the "vast majority would welcome an early termination of the present artificial attitude of hostility towards Hongkong. Canton was no more entirely independent of Hongkong than Hongkong was entirely dependent upon Canton." He declared that the "Canton Government's policy was economically unsound and quite as detrimental to Canton's own prosperity as to Hongkong. He did not think that the Colony had sustained any permanent injury. Given a turn of the tide he confidently anticipated a return to more or less prosperous conditions."

### A Fantastic Thesis

The British thesis defined in the United Press message is surely one of the most fantastic applications of John Hay's doctrine that have occurred to the Treaty-Port mind since the enunciation of the American principle of the Open Door in China. But the fact that the first formulation of the thesis found expression in the columns of the paper edited by the Tientsin C. B. E., "who in precedence ranks next to Masters in Lunacy," explains not only the hardihood and impudence of the plea but the unsoundness of mind which it evinces. That person, if we remember rightly, sought to bottom himself on Article 1 of the Nine-Power Treaty relating to China, which *inter alia* binds the Contracting Powers "to use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China" and "to refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights and privileges which would abridge the rights of subjects or citizens of friendly States and from countenancing action inimical to the security of such States." The contention appears to be that because the Cantonese PEOPLE AND WORKERS—not merely the Government at Canton—refuse to buy British goods on account of the Shameen Massacre, American and Japanese manufacturers and dealers must refrain from CONTINUING TO TRADE with their Cantonese customers. Is it too violent to suggest that only an unhinged mind could fail to distinguish between the propriety and

necessity of American and Japanese merchants CONTINUING TO CARRY ON, MAINTAIN AND DEVELOP THEIR ACCUSTOMED BUSINESS RELATIONS WITH NATIONALIST CHINA AT CANTON and the totally different situation within the contemplation of the Contracting Powers when they agreed "to refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to SEEK SPECIAL RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES which would abridge the rights of subjects or citizens of friendly States".

### A British Trap

How in the name of the "plain and obvious meaning of words" can the CONTINUANCE by American and Japanese dealers to trade with the Cantonese people be equivalent to or become a search for special rights and privileges in the Southern capital. The Cantonese people and workers have a grievance against British Imperialism; and in this connexion they have none and wish for none with any other country that wishes to continue to trade with them. AND AS LONG AS AMERICA AND JAPAN REFRAIN FROM JOINING THE BRITISH IN ACTIVELY ALTERING THE EXISTING CONDITIONS OF TRADING AT CANTON, the willingness of the Cantonese to continue business relations with American and Japanese merchants can never be construed as a violation of the Nine-Power Treaty. Should America and Japan, however, decide to join the British in action against the Cantonese AND AT THE SAME TIME CONTINUE TO PROFIT OUT OF TRADING WITH THE CANTONESE AS THEY NOW DO, then the British thesis might well cease to be fantastic and define itself in a powerful dialectic against the State Department at Washington and the Gwaimusho in Tokyo.

### Philosophy Of Humpty Dumpty

Referring to the deliverance of the Chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, it appears to us that he completely misunderstands the nature and significance of the very grave situation that is daily changing the position of Hongkong as a citadel of British Imperialism in the Far East. When he expresses himself as having "little doubt of the outcome" and that "a turn of the tide" will restore to Hongkong her old predominance and supremacy, we have to remind him of the philosophy of Humpty Dumpty who sat on a wall and had a great fall and all the King's horses and all the King's men could not put Humpty Dumpty back on the wall. HONGKONG AS THE HUMPTY DUMPTY OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM CAN NEVER BE BACK ON THE WALL. This is the massive and fundamental fact of the situation that must be grasped and comprehended by British Imperialism—from those at the top in Downing Street, in the British Legation in Peking, in Government House at Hongkong down to the very scavengers of the streets of Kowloon—and until it is so grasped and comprehended, there can be and shall be no enduring settlement of the HONGKONG ASPECT of the historic struggle between BRITISH IMPERIALISM AND CHINESE NATIONALISM.

The Hongkong Strike and the Anti-British Boycott by the Cantonese People are not purely local episodes but just two specific expressions of the wider struggle involved in the Nationalist movement for the liberation of China from the International system based on the Unequal Treaties. The British enforcement of the principle of the PREVENTIVE MASSACRE (so frequently practised in India and elsewhere) at Shanghai on May 30 which has been responsible for the Hongkong Strike, and the further application of the same principle off the Shameen on June 23, 1925, which has led to the Anti-British Boycott at Canton, will be repeated as long as British and other foreign nationals continue to govern Chinese nationals on Chinese territory as is now done at Shanghai, and also as long as there exist other areas of Chinese territory like the Shameen where British die-hards of the type of Sir James Jamieson can shoot down Chinese and, besides having their own ex parte account of the tragedy accepted without further inquiry by the British Government, receive the thanks of an Austen Chamberlain for their brutality.

### Indefeasible Realities

Does this then mean that the Hongkong Strike and the Anti-British Boycott at Canton cannot be settled except as forming part of the more general question of the abolition of the Unequal Treaties? The answer is undoubtedly in the affirmative IF A SETTLEMENT IS DESIRED WHICH SHALL PREVENT THE RECURRENCE OF OTHER STRIKES AND BOYCOTTS LIABLE TO BE INSPIRED BY MASSACRES SIMILAR TO THOSE

## SWARAJISTS WALK OUT OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AFTER DRAMATIC SPEECH BY LEADER

Delhi, March 8. — Crowds

thronged the galleries of the Legislative Assembly today in anticipation of a lively discussion of budget grants and witnessed a dramatic scene, the Swarajists walking out after an impassioned speech by Motilal Nehru declaring that their cooperation had been declined and that they had been ridiculed and humiliated. They gave a message to the people of the United Kingdom that the contentment of India would be impossible until the system had been changed but the stony hearts of the bureaucracy remained obdurate.

Speaking later as one "sincerely desiring to promote the interests of India", Sir Alexander Muddiman (the Leader of the Assembly) expressed deep regret at the incident and said that he would miss Nehru's speeches on frontier policy and the South African problem.

A further shock was administered to the legislators when Patel, the Indian President, after a speech advising the Government only to transact such business as was necessary for administration and to avoid controversial matter, adjourned the Assembly until to-morrow, to everybody's amazement.

## TURKISH WOMEN REVEL IN NEW-FOUND FREEDOM; LIPSTICKS AND POLITICS

By John O'Brien,

United Press Staff Correspondent

Constantinople, March 5.— Turkish women, overjoyed at the new privileges they have gained during the process of Turkey's modernization, have discarded their "yashmaks"—veils—and are swarming into the chemists demanding rouge and lipsticks, previously unknown outside harems.

Barbers display signs, "Haircuts 15 piastres; girls 25," that is, seven-and-a-half cents.

Some of the oldest matrons retain their veils, pleading that they are too poor to buy hats; but Parisian modistes are thriving.

Modernization has only slightly affected the European quarter of Pera, but Stamboul has been revolutionized. The mosques are almost deserted, even on Friday, the Mohammedan prayer day. Gaudily gowned women parade the streets instead of the old time thousands garbed in flowing black veils. Few respond to the ulema's call for prayers from the minarets.

Special enthusiasm greeted the promulgation of a law permitting Turkish women for the first time to dance in public halls. Now American jazz bands, the tango, the shimmy, and the hesitation—the Charleston has not arrived—are most popular.

### Foreigners Not Welcome

But foreign spectators at the dance halls are not welcomed.

"Wait until the girls learn how," the managers explain. "They are fresh from the seclusion of homes and harems, and are ashamed of their ignorance."

The police are closing the cabarets where hitherto nude and semi-nude dancing occurred after midnight. Men object, but the women are glad.

"We want to forget savagery and become civilized," they say.

Special squads are fighting cocaine, morphine, and douzico—a kind of Turkish absinthe.

The Angora Assembly is considering the abolition of polygamy, and the granting of woman suffrage. Several feminist associations are trying to obtain absolute sex equality.

The darker side of modernization is seen in legalized prostitution. Hitherto traffic in Turkish women was prohibited under drastic penalties. Now they are competing with Russian, Greek, and Armenian women, principally because of the dire poverty observable everywhere in consequence of the political and financial collapse of Constantinople.

The inhabitants of Stamboul protested against the legalization of disorderly houses, so the municipality decided to transfer them to the Pera district, where foreigners live, and they set aside two streets for Mohammedan and two for non-Mohammedan women.

## Britain Is Rocked By Proposal To Merge Churches

Warm Discussion On Over Plan To Make Establishment Part Of Church Of Rome

United Press

London, Feb. 22.—England is approaching a religious crisis such as has caused most of her civil troubles during the last four hundred years.

A complete split is threatened in the Church of England over a proposal for co-operation at least, and perhaps union, with the Roman Catholic Church.

Wars have been fought over religion in England, and while the day of such wars has passed with growing civilization, national uproar is threatened unless churchmen are more careful than they have been in tempering their words and acts over the present disagreement.

### Commons Involved

The House of Commons will be involved if the controversy continues, as the Church of England—corresponding to the Episcopal Church in the United States—is the official religion.

Police frankly attribute to religious incendiaries a fire that burned to the ground the church of St. Michael and All Angels at Westminster. Its pastor had favored union with the Catholic church, and had used a ritual similar to the Catholic one.

There are powerful friends of the proposal for union, and enemies more powerful. Both sides are earnest in their diametrically opposite beliefs of what course the Church of England should pursue—close friendship with the Church of Rome or an independent existence such as has obtained since the days of the Tudor kings four hundred years ago.

### Ritualist Stand

Briefly, the argument is between those who want to continue the church as it is—including the modernist churchmen, believing in evolution, who regard ritual as showmanship, and those who favor a return to the elaborate ritual of the Catholic church.

Of the 2,500,000 communicants in the Church of England, 700,000 are claimed by the pro-union or, as it is called, the Anglo-Catholic party. Lord Halifax is head of the pro-union faction, and a sensation was caused when he went to Brussels and knelt at mass in the sickroom of the late Cardinal Mercier, a great Catholic churchman.

A proposal to join the Catholic church would be refused by the people of the country at large, and the most the Anglo-Catholic churchmen can hope for is to take their adherents away from the Church of England and form a separate sect. Before they do so, there will be bitter arguments in church and political councils.

## FOUR-YEAR PLAN FOR ROADS IN SAGHALIN

TASS

Moscow, March 8.— It is reported from Vladivostok that the Saghalin Revolutionary Committee (the Soviet Administrative Body) has given its endorsement to a four-year plan of road building in Saghalin for the purpose of facilitating the economic development of the territory. In the first year, the work will be devoted to the development of main roads and then will follow the laying down of roads connecting up the oil centres and local roads. It is proposed also to lay down an entirely new road about 54 kilometres long, between Onor and Pilevo, linking up the populated points near the Japanese frontier.

AT SHANGHAI AND OFF THE SHAMEEN. AND SUCH MASSACRES ARE BOUND TO RECUR. WE REPEAT, AS LONG AS THE REGIME OF THE UNEQUAL TREATIES PERSISTS IN CHINA. But we do not see why a TEMPORARY SETTLEMENT cannot be effected provided the Hongkong Government can forego its desire to scramble back on the wall and; like a body of practical men, proceed to discuss a settlement based on the indefeasible realities of the Nationalist situation in South China. One of these "indefeasible realities" is that the Canton Government may not and dare not act as STRIKE-BREAKERS by forcing on the strikers the settlement desired by the Hongkong Government. Another indefeasible reality is that Hongkong must recognise the principle of strike-pay, involving A TOTAL SUM EQUAL TO ABOUT TWO AND A HALF DAYS' LOSSES CAUSED TO HONGKONG BY THE STRIKE AND BOYCOTT OR LESS THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE AMOUNT APPROPRIATED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF HONGKONG DURING THE STRIKE. This question of strike-pay is, indeed, the chief obstacle standing in the way of a settlement. Why the Hongkong Government should have allowed it, for three months, to defeat a settlement is an exhibition of obstinacy so hard to understand that Nationalist China is forced to draw the conclusion that British Imperialism is determined to dictate a settlement calculated to undermine the authority of the Canton Government and endanger its existence.



## GEN. CHIANG CHE-SAK, HERO OF CANTON'S VICTORIOUS ARMY OF THE REVOLUTION

The China Press, from which the following article is taken, prefixes it with the following editor's note: The writer of the following article gives a vivid penpicture of General Chiang Che-sak, a little known personality in this part of China who has been making history in China's farthest south. There is something of the austere spirit of Cromwell animating this remarkable personality, who has to his credit a kaleidoscopic series of victories in South China. Perusal of the appended article suggests the reflection that much may be accomplished in this country if something of the same spirit actuated other so-called military leaders whose energies and resources are dissipated to no purpose.

By Yu Loo Tang

We had never taken Canton seriously. For these many years, she has not even had breathing space; torn and battered on the one hand by the rabid armies, and on the other, stifled and submerged in the torrential loquacity, the "hot air," so to speak, of the "unwieldy orators, incorrigible Utopians and inconsequent democrats" who were elsewhere proscribed and pursued, but found in her a convenient haven—there were noises and noises, the sizzling of the bullets, the clashing of the bayonets and the strident, injurious, venomous cries of the fugitive political aspirants! Yes, Canton had been to us just a distant noise—a nuisance and an annoyance, which we had to tolerate with a mild cynicism.

### Broom Sweeps Clean

But something had happened. Report after report trickled in, bearing significant news. The first East River campaign which cleared away the major portion of the rebel armies (under Chen Chiung-min); the annihilation of the "erst-friendly troop" of Yunnan and Kwangsi; the second East River campaign; the sensational fall of Weichow; the fall of Swatow and Chaochow—a series of rapid-fire victories, giving Canton such a thorough house-cleaning, that she is now having some semblance of "peace and order," which she had not seen for the last fifteen years. Such cataclysmic military success—and here Canton puts Peking to shame—gave way to a financial reorganization; and Canton's revenue, at present, is amply sufficient for her governmental and military expenses. Well, we are frankly perturbed. Had Canton really turned a new leaf; would we still be able to pooh-pooh at her with the customary shrug? And, even her political cry had now dropped much of its verbose and meaningless trapping; the voice takes on a clarion-like sibilance carrying a message which for the moment cannot but be stirring—an indictment against the self-seeking, traitorous northern militarists, a call for the awakening of national consciousness and a challenge to Imperialism. Hence the flakes of nationalistic pamphlets, the proposed invasion of Kiangse and the boycott against Hongkong. There is no doubt there has been great unwisdom in some of her policies; but she has been as good as her word!

### The "Red" Stigma

But Canton is unfortunate to have admitted Russian participation. "The presence of a Red agent is difficult to explain; it tends to discount much of her achievement, and, what is worse, give an impression to the world at large that she is merely an instrument as such to the propaganda of an anomalous faith; lending thus, to the unfriendly North such an excellent reason to hurl at her showers of vituperative missiles! "Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny"; if Canton should now be an object of so much "black-washing," making any just appraisal

of her impossible, any honest effort to present her in the proper light, open to the reproach of Bolshevik sympathy, she has only herself to blame! Yet, her meteoric rise, her rapid expansion in power, and her fierce challenge to the North (and the "imperialistic power") cannot be comfortably ignored; and as there is every probability that she is to be the most important factor in directing the nation's future politics, we may as well form an opinion of her, whether she be red, pink or of some other hue!

### A Puzzling Personality

But how are we to understand the drama that is now being enacted in Canton? If we should have no knowledge of the author of the play? It is the puzzling personality of General Chiang Che-sak, the newly elected Commander-in-Chief of all Kuomintang forces, that supplies the keynote to the Canton situation. He is not only the author of the play, but he is at the same time the principal actor! Politics in China has been historically centering upon personalities; the assertions of vigorous individuals had time and again arrested the usual course and given it a new direction. Recent politics betrays even a stronger tendency as such; Mukden is inseparably identified with Chang Tso-ling and Shansi with Yen Shi-shan. So let us turn to Chiang Che-sak in order to accompany him through the many ups and downs of his checkered career, and to arrive at an opinion of him dispassionately, impartially and without ulterior intentions!

Two years ago the name of Chiang Che-sak was comparatively unknown; we could only vaguely discern, against the background of confusion and stress and hope, this strained and heaving Canton, the "bobbing" up of a dark, gawky, archaic personage, hard, compact, and capable! Presently the news of his victories spread like wild-fire; such laborious fighting against Chen Chiung-min, the rebellious general, which Dr. Sun had carried on for years without making any appreciable headway, was brought to a speedy conclusion in a few decisive campaigns. Militarists we have too many; but how few of them are real fighters? It was a refreshing sight to see his student army, always numerically inferior, sweeping the rabble troops before them, like a bush-fire that destroys a jungle forest. What an elixir for a heavy heart, that in the midst of such general lethargy some stirring effort had flashed across the horizon!

Chiang Che-sak, was born in 1888 in a rather obscure village near Feng-wha, Chekiang. Little was known of his father; who died when he was only two years old. His mother came of a family of merchants, hardy tradesmen for which "Ningpo" is so famous. She was a singularly capable woman, for to bring up a family, in the circumstances to which she was reduced as her husband's premature demise had left her very scanty provision, must have been a difficult and exacting task—

## U. S. PEOPLE FAVOR LET-UP ON LIQUOR LAWS, VOTE SHOWS

United Press

Washington, Mar. 8.—News-papers throughout the United States are conducting polls on the prohibition issue in order to obtain the trend of public sentiment as a guide to congressmen who will be campaigning for election through the summer months.

Early straw votes indicate that sentiment favors a modification of the present prohibition law. Prohibitionists contend that such voting is useless, since identity of voters and their sentiments are not protected, and are urging the people to refrain from voting.

## SHANGHAI GUILDS OPPOSE STAMPS TAX

Kuo Wen

Shanghai, March 8.—Local commercial guilds have been holding meetings to discuss the new order issued by the provincial government requiring the merchants to observe the regulations of the stamp tax. The majority are in strong opposition against the new rule.

## TWENTY RUSSIANS ARRESTED IN TIENTSIN

Kuo Wen

Twenty Russians were arrested and paraded through the streets of the Chinese City of Tientsin during the week-end. They were escorted by Chinese soldiers, and it was generally supposed that they were to be executed.

and even now General Chiang speaks with intense feeling of her motherly care. Chiang's early life was that of "the short and simple annals of the poor"; which does not give material to construct any impressive account. All that we know is that as a boy, Chiang was remarkable for his high spirit, pluck, and love of mischief and that he muddled through his early schooling, without any unusual exhibition of talent.

### Answer "Call"

In 1906 a cadet school was established in Paoting under the auspices of the Ministry of War. Chekiang was called upon to send up forty of her young men to be trained as officers to China's "modern army," and Chiang, then a young man of eighteen—standing up a neat six feet, (rather an unusual altitude among our people)—gladly answered the "call". The restriction of a small town must have been already very trying to his expansive spirit! He joined the infantry department; in which he soon distinguished himself in his curriculum work; his sudden conversion to an industrious and serious student, no longer the erstwhile tomboy, should attest the fact that infantry apparently was to his taste. But he did not stop in the Paoting school long; for the next year, the authorities, impressed by his excellent record and his proficiency in Japanese, saw fit to further his education in Japan. So in the summer of 1907, we find him in Tokio, where he was destined to stay for the four years to come.

For the four years in a Japanese military college, he lived the plain and austere life of a careful student. We get an occasional glimpse of his assiduity from the letters which he wrote regularly to a very dear friend of his in which were minutely recorded the progress of his work, sundry and profuse observations on military and political organizations and the social practices of the country. His style already gained a trenchant quality quite unusual for the adolescent stage.

(To be continued)

## LU CHUNG-LIN TAKES TOWNS

(Continued from Page 1)

driven back by our men. 4,000 prisoners were made. Our forces have already passed Hsingtsichen and are advancing toward Tsangchow. General Han Fuchu's division has occupied Tsinghsien, from whence a cavalry regiment is being sent to join the 3rd Kuominchun in attacking Tsangchow.

According to an official telegram sent to the Government by General Lu Chung-lin and Mayor Liu Chi, the Kuominchun successfully repulsed the landing parties from the Mukden warships at Taku and Peitang. One of the officers of the Shantung troops went to the Kuominchun and sued for peace. Negotiations for surrender are now going on.

### Burn Ammunition

Chung Mei

Thirty ammunition wagons were burned by the Shantung Chihli army during an attack of the Kuominchun at Yao Kuan Tun to prevent them from being taken. The troops at that place were disarmed yesterday morning according to a Kuominchun communique.

One thousand rifles, 12 machine guns, and 20 ammunition wagons was the bag of the Kuominchun at Chin Liu Chuang, for which feat Commander Lu rewarded the troops with a thousand dollars.

### Li And Chang's Troubles

Tupan Chang Tsung-chang of Shantung left Tsinan for the northern front on Sunday at the request of General Li Ching-lin.

It is unofficially explained in Tsinan that the situation on that front is not so favorable to the Shantung Chihli allied army. The difficulty of effecting satisfactory co-operation between the two forces is said to have led General Li to request Tupan Chang to come out actively and help in the fight against the Kuominchun.

### 1,000 Prisoners

Nippon Denpo

Tientsin, Mar. 9.—According to information emanating from the Kuominchun, Li Ching-lin's forces on the Machang front have suffered severe defeats and are running in disorder south of Tsangchow, closely pursued by Han Fu-chu and his forces. A great many men fell on the side of Li Ching-lin, while nearly 1,000 men were taken prisoners. The death roll includes some 80 White Russians. Han Fu-chu is urging his men to capture Tsangchow in a day.

Tientsin, March 9.—Although the Shantung forces which had undertaken an advance to Taku by sea with a view to giving to the Kuominchun a flank attack has for the past three days been looking for a point for landing, they have not so far been able to land, owing to the strict precaution by the Kuominchun. The report that part of the Fengtien forces, some 4,000 to 5,000 strong, effected a landing is inaccurate. Some 300 Chihli-Shantung forces who landed at Peitang, a few days ago, were disarmed by the Kuominchun. The Kuominchun is continuing its activities on the Taku-Peitang fronts.

### Heavy Casualties

A great many casualties are being reported on both sides. The Kuominchun is sending their wounded officers and men as far back as Yungting Gate by train where they are taken to the Field Hospital at the Temple of Heaven and Nanyuan by rickshaws. These two hospitals are already accommodating them to their full capacity, and as there is practically no more room for fresh men it will be necessary for the Kuominchun to provide a new hospital or hospitals, should the situation continue in this light.

## FRENCH "CAMPAIGN OF HATE" AGAINST U. S. AROUSES IRE

United Press

Paris, March 8.—Ambassador Myron T. Herrick today took official cognizance of the "campaign of hate" against the United States by calling attention of the French authorities to the many music hall turns and songs ridiculing America and depicting her as a flinty-hearted creditor nation. It was indicated the objectionable turns would be withdrawn.

## Business Progress Shown By Moscow Council's Report

Increase Of 15.8 Per Cent  
In Output Over Last Quarter; Some Enterprises Showing Greater Productivity Of Labor

Tass

Moscow, March 5.—The industrial enterprises of the Moscow Soviet, which are managed by the Moscow Economic Council, show steady progress according to the quarterly report of the Moscow Economic Council just issued.

The total output of the enterprises during the first quarter of the present fiscal year is stated in the report to be Rbs. 50,000,000, showing an increase of 15.8% as compared with the last quarter of the preceding year.

The increase of output in certain of the important branches of industry was considerably higher. For example, in the textile industry the increase was 35.5%; in the metal industry 21.9%; in the leather industry 20.1% and in the clothing industry 34.4%.

The enterprises managed by the Moscow Economic Council are those enterprises in the Province of Moscow regarded as being second in importance to the enterprises regarded as of national importance. In the same way the enterprises of the same category in other provinces are managed by the respective Provincial Economic Councils. All the provincial and local economic councils work under the general direction and within the economic plan of the Supreme Economic Council.

The number of workers employed in the enterprises managed by the Moscow Economic Council, states the report, is 105,000. In some of the enterprises, the report observes, there has been an increase in the productivity of labor.

The report also records an increase in the turnover of the trading enterprises of the Moscow Economic Council of 16.5% as compared with the previous quarter, principally in textiles, food products, leather goods and clothing.

## "DALBANK"

The Far Eastern Bank  
of Harbin.

Head Office:

Harbin, Kitalskaya

Peking Branch:

Legation Street

Telephone No. 2014. E.

All banking business transacted. Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold on all parts of U.S.S.R.

Banking operations transacted with principal centers of Mongolia.

"Arrow" Shirts  
and Collars For  
Day and Evening  
Wear

10 % CASH DISCOUNT.

LEGATION STORES

MOYLER POWELL & CO.

14 MORRISON ST.

PHONE 663 EAST

PEKING

## CHEN KWANG THEATRE

WEDNESDAY to SATURDAY, MARCH 10th to 13th, 1926,  
At 3:30 and 9:15 p.m.

MAX LINDER

In His Last and Master-Piece

## "CIRCUSMANIA"

The Most Noble and Luxurious Comedy of All Comedies

E. LEE'S GENERAL STORE

9, Hatamen Street, Opposite Legation Street East.

義利洋行

Ye Lee Yang Hang

NOW SHOWING

Curtains

Curtains Material

Gentlemen's Outfittings

Household Articles

See Our Windows

JAMES M. TALATI & CO.

永昌洋行

HIGH CLASS FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS

& UPHOLSTERERS OF SOFAS & EASYCHAIRS

ETC. ETC.

Simmons Iron & Brass Bedsteads Dealers.

Indian Coir Mats & Matting Suppliers.

13 Hatamen Street.

Tel. 1068 East

Opp. Methodist Hospital

HOTEL DU NORD

DAILY DINNER CONCERTS

NEWLY OPENED

Every Room With Bath & Shower

FAST COLORS

GOOD QUALITY

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS

RUGS

JEN LI CO.

97 MORRISON ST.

PEKING

Expert Packing  
Storage  
Shipping  
Insurance

Oriental Forwarding Agency  
10 Rue Marco Polo  
PEKING.



## Ho Teh-lin Has a Couple of Plans For Raising Funds

### New Minister of Finance Proposes Scheme For Raising \$400,000 In a Few Days

Mr. Ho Teh-lin, the new Minister of Finance, expects to be able to raise about \$400,000 for the Government during the next few days, according to information from local financial circles.

This will come from the sale of the \$3,000,000 bonds of the recent issue of \$8,000,000 treasury bonds. These bonds were given to the Sino-French Savings Society as security for a loan of \$1,200,000 concluded shortly before the Chinese New Year. It is now the plan of the new Minister of Finance to redeem this loan from the proceeds of the sale of the bonds which will be issued at 66 per hundred and will make a sum of about \$1,980,000 available to the Government. From this sum will be deducted \$1,200,000 in repayment of the loan, leaving about \$780,000 to the Government, of this some \$300,000 will go toward the repayment of small advances from the banks which are now due so that the Government will be able to receive \$400,000 for administrative expenses.

#### Another Plan

Another plan of the Finance Minister is to issue a domestic loan on the renounced German portion of the Chinese Boxer indemnity. This money is now held in trust by Sir Francis Aglen, part of it having gone toward the sinking fund of the Consolidated Loan service, although it is estimated that some \$3,000,000 can be made available from this source if Sir Francis agrees to the proposal of the Finance Minister. Negotiations are now going on between the two, but, according to Chinese financial authorities, they are not like to be successful in view of the present disturbed Chinese political situation.

Mr. Ho has received telegrams of congratulation from Mr. Yu Ho-teh, President of the General Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, Mr. Lu Hsueh-po, a noted financier, and many Kuominchun leaders including General Li Ming-chung, General Lu Chung-lin and General Kao Chen-peng.

## SZECHUAN THE SEAT OF ANOTHER WAR

(Continued from page 1)

the Szechuan situation, there are deeper causes than are apparent on the surface. For some time it has been persistently reported from Hankow that General Yang Shen was going to Szechuan to regain his foothold and that General Yuan Tsu-ming has promised him full support in his venture. It appears that General Liu Hsiang, who formerly served in the army of General Yang, has realized the double role which General Yuan Tsu-ming has been playing in Szechuan politics since he became Tupan, and decided to oust him from the province first. His present campaign cry against General Yuan is the expulsion of "alien" troops which of course refers to General Yuan's army.

General Yang Shen is believed to be still at Wanhien and to have received a telegram from General Liu Hsiang, welcoming him to Szechuan and asking his co-operation in the expulsion of General Yuan Tsu-ming. General Liu's troops are now besieging the city of Chungking, according to the latest reports from that city.

## U. S. CAN ENTER WORLD COURT IF SHE WANTS, SAY JUDGES

Reuter

Washington, March 9.—The United States Supreme Court has refused to entertain a motion by the lawyer Mr. Benjamin Gatchings to restrain the United States from participating in the World Court on the alleged ground that participation would be unconstitutional.

## Explains Working Of Customs Fund For Famine Work

### Report Of Foreign Treasurer On Organization, Allotment and Method Of Distribution Of Surtax

Chung Mei

Operation of the customs surtax which was sanctioned for famine relief by the Diplomatic Body, is explained by Mr. O. Nordquist, Foreign Treasurer of the Finance Commission, in the Bulletin of the China International Famine Relief Commission.

In most provinces these funds are being either administered by the Committees of the C. I. F. R. C., or they are co-operating in the work through temporary organizations which have been formed to handle this special fund.

#### Classification of Provinces

1st Class, \$300,000.00 each: Szechuan, Kweichow, Hunan and Yunnan.

2nd Class, \$150,000.00 each: Shantung, Chihli, Metropolitan Area, Hupeh, Honan, Kiangsi, Kiangsu and Kwang-si.

3rd Class, \$100,000.00 each: Anhwei, Fukien and Chekiang.

4th Class, \$50,000.00 each: Shensi, Chahar, Jehol, Kansu, Shansi and Suiyuan.

#### The above classification is made on the basis of a total surtax collection of \$3,000,000. 1% of the funds allotted may be used towards working expenses, subject to audit, of course.

#### Method Of Distribution

The proceeds of the surtax are distributed in two parts, the first half having already been sent, or is on the way of being sent, to the following provinces: Hupeh, Yunnan, Honan, Kansu, Kweichow, Hunan, Anhwei, Fukien, Chekiang and Shansi. So far satisfactory Provincial Committees have not been formed in Szechuan, Chihli, Metropolitan Area, Kiangsi, Kwangsi, Shensi and Jehol Provinces. This matter is up for discussion at the weekly meetings of the Commission.

No regulations except that 40 per cent. of the funds allocated should, in principle, be used for direct relief and 60 per cent. for industrial relief with a margin of 10 per cent. on either side. So far, Chekiang and Hupeh have been authorized to use the total funds allotted to these Provinces for industrial relief as other Provincial charity bodies have been able to take care of the worst famine sufferers.

The provincial committees of the C. I. F. R. C. which have been designated to administer Custom Surtax funds are required to render the accounts therefor to the Head Office of the C. I. F. R. C. in the usual way, treating the funds under the reading of "Subscriptions for other sources" in accordance with the prescribed Accounting Regulations. The Finance Commission will accept the C. I. F. R. C. audited report in respect to these funds.

#### Coppers Going Down

Chung Mei

Copper coins continue to fall in value, a silver dollar now buying 326. The influx of light weight coins is said to have a decided effect in depreciating the legal coppers.

## Chia Is Vague In Plans For Aiding Bankrupt Schools

### School Delegates Give Causes Of Crisis; Government Negligent; Politics And Education Mixed

Chung Mei

Regret over the hopeless financial condition of government education and a vague plan of remedying it was expressed by Premier Chia when three representatives of the higher schools called upon him.

Educational circles feel that there are at present several causes working against them. In the first place the government's attitude toward the schools is characterized as nothing short of negligence. Secondly, dissatisfaction is felt toward the commission in charge of the remitted Boxer Indemnity which the teachers believe are acting contrary to the original agreement when they refuse to help the schools.

The injection of politics into the schools and the failure of place a Minister of Education in office are included in the chief causes of the educational chaos.

#### Hint Possible Pay

Chung Mei

Possibility of the payment of a forty per cent salary to government employees is reported to be held out by Minister of Finance Ho, who expects a million dollar fund by the 15th of this month.

The new Minister is said to have obtained \$300,000 from eight domestic banks yesterday, the money being immediately turned over to the military for War expenses.

#### Electric Exhibit

Kuo Wen

The Ministry of Communications has invited all the provinces to send electrical products to Japan for the electrical exhibit to be held there.

#### Mine Explosion

Reuter

Bluefield (W. Virginia), Mar. 8.—A double explosion occurred in a mine near Eccles today. Twenty-eight men were entombed by the first shock and twenty by the second.

An escape of gas prevents rescue work

#### Non-Violence Act

Toho

Tokyo, March 9.—The Government to-day presented the Violence Suppression Bill to the Lower House of the Legislature.

#### Important Arrivals

Reuter

Shanghai, March 9.—Professor Soothill and Dame Adelaide Anderson, members of the British Boxer Indemnity Committees, arrived here yesterday.

## SPECIAL CHEAP SALE Silk Goods 20% Discount

New Dress Materials Kimonos Haori Coats Silk Scarfs

S. Takeuchi & Co., Limited 82 Rue De France TIENTSIN

DR. Y. N. CHU DENTIST

HOURS 9-12:30 2-5 71 Morrison St. Phone 1779 E. Special Rates to Teachers and Missionaries

## K. OF C. OBJECTS TO MEXICAN BAN ON FOREIGN PRIESTS

United Press

Washington, March 8.—In mass meeting here today, members of the Knights of Columbus voiced objection to action on the part of Mexican authorities in excluding foreign priests.

## War Is Caused By Meat Eating, Says Recluse

Shanghai, (United Press)—It remained for the "Hermit of Tsi, Shu" to discover the fundamental cause of the world war. Meat, not militarism, he says, brought it all about.

The hermit explains his theories in a pamphlet entitled "Exhortation to Repair from Animal-Slaughter" which has just been published here in Chinese and English.

"Terrible warfares," he writes, "are due, most people are inclined to think, to politics, economics, over-population and other worldly problems. But should they be the real causes, we would be able to avert the evil by finding some solutions to them."

"During the past few centuries, there lived a large number of great thinkers, philanthropists, etc.; they all tried but failed to bring an end to wars, and in the recent years the war menace has increased. Thus we shall realize now that the causes of war must lie in something deeper than all those problems."

"There occurred in Europe many great wars which often lasted for tens of years and resulted in tremendous losses of life and property which were really nothing but the outcome of the habit of eating flesh."

## Governor Yen Not Joining With Wu; Fears An Invasion

### Personal Representative and Wire Reassures Kuominchun Of Lack Of Hostile Intention On Part Of Model Governor

Chung Mei

The lack of hostile intention toward the Kuominchun held by the Shansi authorities is reported to have been communicated by a personal representative of Yen Shi-shan, who has arrived in Peking.

This envoy is reported to have explained that Tuchun Yen had maintained peace for 14 years and desired to continue to do so but he feared an invasion from Fan Chung-hsiu's Shensi troops and was forced to take defensive measures.

The Kuominchun is reported to be satisfied with the attitude of Shansi and is planning to send a representative to return the visit of the Tuchun's envoy.

#### No Fighting

No fighting had taken place between the concentrated Shansi army and the Shensi troops at Shihchiachwang up to Sunday, according to a telegraphic report received from Tuchun Yen Shi-shan.

The Shansi concentration on the Peking Hankow Railway was a source of worry to the Kuominchun and the Peking government with the result that a wire was sent him requesting information on the true intention of his military activities.

Replying, Tuchun Yen pointed out that he had received reports that the Shensi troops having been defeated in Honan, were intending to invade Shansi, by way of Shihchiachwang.

Therefore, the Shansi concentration was aimed merely at preventing such an invasion.

## The Chinese American Bank

Of Commerce.

中華商業銀行

PEKING OFFICE:  
HSI CHIAO MIN HSIANG  
"Telegraphic Address":  
"Sinaband, Peking"  
Codes used: Bentley's Complete Phrase Western Union Code  
Whitelaw's 401 Million Code  
Transacting a General Banking Business Issuing Drafts and Making Telegraphic Transfers  
Buying and Selling Foreign Exchange Issuing Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit  
Allowing Interest on Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts and Savings Accounts  
YOUR BANKING BUSINESS SOLICITED

Banque Franco-Chinoise pour le Commerce et l'Industrie

行銀商工法中 FRENCH LIMITED COMPANY

Capital . . . . . Frs. 20,000,000  
Reserve Funds . . . . . Frs. 11,600,000  
Working Fund furnished by the Banque Industrielle de Chine . . . . . Frs. 50,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:  
Paris, 74 Rue Saint-Lazare  
All Banking and Exchange Business Transacted

SAFE DEPOSIT

Correspondents all over the World.

Kincheng Banking Corporation 金城銀行

Authorized Capital . . . \$10,000,000.00  
Paid-up Capital . . . \$8,000,000.00  
Surplus . . . . . \$1,300,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: TIENTSIN  
Branches and Sub-branches:  
Peking, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, City, Chenchow, Kalgan, and Suiyuan.  
Correspondents in all important places of the world.  
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Savings Deposits received at Savings Departments in all Branches.  
Peking Office: Hsi Chiao Min Hsiang Savings Department: Hsi Ho Yen.

THOUSANDS OF NOVELTIES

for Selection at

The

Peking Craft Shop,  
38 Teng Shih Kou.

行洋和公 Kung Ho & Co.

GENERAL STORE

42 Hatamen Street

Monsieur M. Malardon

Manager

CUT GLASS GOODS

We permanently carry a standard pattern of cut glass, tumblers, wine glasses, liqueur glasses, etc. Buy from us and have no broken sets.  
Our prices are right because we import direct from FRANCE.

TEL 3431 EAST

## CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

中華銀行

Founded 1916

Capital . . . . . \$2,000,000  
Paid-Up Capital . . . . . 1,500,000  
Reserve Funds . . . . . 290,000

Head Office, Tientsin.  
Branches: Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow

PEKING BRANCH  
163 Chien Men Street

Manager's Office Tel. S. 2607  
General Office Tel. S. 2608, 280, 2365

Interest allowed on Current Accounts according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts 5 per cent. per annum

Special Savings Accounts at favourable terms be obtainable on application.

Savings Box for Savings account be obtainable on application.

Fixed Deposits received for periods of twelve, six and three months at rates to be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved securities. Drafts granted on all principal commercial places in China and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. T. TSUR T. F. SUNG  
Manager Sub-Manager

## The Continental Bank.

大陸銀行

PEKING BRANCH

Manager: Wang Yung 王濤  
Sub-manager: L. H. Yuan

Chinese telegraphic Address: "00 06"  
Cable Address: "CONTIBANK"

Telephone:  
President's Office S. 3156.  
Manager's Office S. 1006, 2998.  
Business Dept. S. 1496, 3582, 1403.  
703, 285.

## The Bank of China

中國銀行

Authorized Capital . . . . \$80,000,000  
Paid-up Capital . . . . . \$19,760,100  
Reserve Liability of

Proprietors . . . . . \$6,033,345-41  
Fixed Deposits received and Current Accounts opened on usual terms. Draft issued and Telegraphic transfers made.

Foreign and Domestic exchanges bought and sold. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

This bank is a depository of the Chinese Government. It issues bank notes, and manages public bonds Salt and customs revenues.

## The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited

ESTABLISHED 1880

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

行銀金正濱橫

Capital . . . . . Yen 100,000,000  
(Capital Fully Paid-up)  
Reserve Funds . . . . . Yen 83,500,000

PEKING BRANCH.  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts according to arrangement.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates that may be obtained on application.

Drafts granted on principal places in the world and every description of exchange business transacted.

D. NOHARA,  
Manager

## Everything A Camera Shop Can Give And The Best

Cameras  
Supplies  
Developing  
Printing  
Peking Views  
Colored Pictures  
Postcards

We bring out the best in your films and your prints

HARTUNGS PHOTO SHOP

Legation Street

Tel. 1280 E.

## The Very Finest Lacquer Ware THE BEAUTIFUL COLORS IMPROVE WITH AGE

HO HO

CARVED LACQUER WARE CO.

TUNG SSU PAILOU, 12 HSI HUA TING, PEN SSU HUTUNG.

北京和合影漆工廠出品廉價廣告

## Siemens China Co., Peking

41 Teng Shih Kou Tel. E. O. 258

Electrical and Mechanical Engineers and Contractors

SIEMENS Dynamos, Motors and Accessories

SIEMENS Wires and Cables

SIEMENS Switchboard and Testing Instruments

SIEMENS Telephone and Telegraph Apparatus

SIEMENS Tramway Equipments

SIEMENS Electro-Medical Apparatus

SIEMENS Railway Signalling Apparatus

SIEMENS "WOTAN" Lamps

SIEMENS "PROTOS" Motorcars

"Telefunken" Wireless

## THE MOST PROGRESSIVE

## K. T. Thompson Art Photo Studio

12 Morrison Street, Peking, Phone No. 4018 E.

王府井大街同生美術照像部

We also do:

Enlarging, Framing, Printing,

FREE CHARGE ON

DEVELOPING

and carry a complete stock of Photographic Materials

## INTERWOVEN SILK SOCKS

10% CASH DISCOUNT

HIRSBRUNNER & CO.

PEKING

## A STYLISH FRAME



SAVE YOUR EYES

"Better vision through scientific method" gets recognition far and wide. We do our utmost to tender optical service for the welfare of the wearing-public.

Optician and Optometrist.

CHINESE OPTICAL Co

中國精益眼鏡公司

PEKING BRANCH

48 Kuan Yin Szu Chieh, Chien Men Wai.

ESTABLISHED 1910

J. SULLIVAN & CO.

AUCTIONEERS; VALUERS;  
COMMISSION AGENTS.

House and Business Auctions Promptly and Efficiently Executed

Valuations Made

Sales Room.—1 Morrison Street, Peking  
Phone 1226 E.